

Descriptive Atlas

OF

WESTERN CANADA

Showing Maps of the Provinces of

Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince
Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia

And Districts of

ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN,
AND ATHABASCA,

ALSO OF

The World and the Dominion of Canada.



Issued by Direction of
HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
OTTAWA, CANADA.
1900.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY
TO
E. T. HOLMES,
Canadian Bureau of Information
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DESCRIPTIVE ATLAS OF WESTERN CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada comprises all that portion of the continent of North America north of the United States, except Alaska and Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador. Canada is entirely self-governing and self-maintaining, and is not called upon to pay any taxes whatever to the mother country, its connection with Great Britain being almost wholly a matter of loyalty and affection. No better evidence of the loyalty of Canadians to the mother country could possibly be produced than was recently shown in the mobilization of 2,000 troops on a few days' notice for active work in the Transvaal. Within a few days after mobilization they were embarked on board an Atlantic liner for the scene of action, and, at the time of writing, are doing active service in behalf of the mother land. Canada consists (1) of seven Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, which in their self-governing powers and their relation to the general government correspond very closely to the different States in the American Union, and for all local laws they are practically self-governing; (2) of four provisional districts, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca, which correspond somewhat to the American territories; (3) of three other provisional districts, Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and the provisional territory of Yukon, which are administered by the general government; and (4) the District of Keewatin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The capital of the whole Dominion is Ottawa. Each Province and the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta joined together, have their own heads of government. The total population of the Territories is now about 135,000.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion as a Whole and the Provinces and Territory.

The system of government established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a federal union, having a general or central government controlling matters essential to the general development, the permanency, and the unity of the whole Dominion; and a number of local or provincial governments, having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently falling within their defined jurisdiction; while each government is administered in accordance with the British system of parliamentary institutions. Representatives to these governments are elected by the people, the House of Commons, or Federal Government now consisting of 213 members; the number of representatives in the local or provincial government varying according to the size of the province.

Having no standing army to keep up, the people of Canada are in the happy position of being left free to devote their time and means to peaceful development of the resources of their country, and nowhere in the world are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" more secure and untrammelled, or taxation lighter or more equitable.

Provinces of the Dominion.

Nova Scotia, population, 457,663; area, 20,600 square miles. New Brunswick, population, 321,263; area, 28,200. Prince Edward Island, population, 109,078; area, 2,000. Quebec, population, 1,590,094; area, 347,350. Ontario, population, 2,261,499; area, 222,000. British Columbia, population, 98,173; area, 383,300. Manitoba, population, 152,506; area, 73,956. According to a Provincial census the population of Manitoba was 193,425 in 1896. Total population, census of 1891, 5,034,650.

EXECUTIVE POWER—In all these provinces there is a lieutenant-governor appointed for five years by the governor-general of the Dominion in council, and aided by an executive council of eight or less members, who have seats in the legislature, and are responsible to the popular house in accordance with the principles of English parliamentary government.

LEGISLATIVE POWER AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In Nova Scotia and Quebec there is a legislative council of 20 and 24 members respectively, appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council of each province. The assembly in these provinces consist of 38 and 73 members respectively, elected for four years in Nova Scotia, and for five years in Quebec, on a limited franchise based on property and income. In the five other provinces there is only one house, an elected assembly, viz.: Ontario, 94 members; New Brunswick, 41; Prince Edward Island, 30; Manitoba, 40; British Columbia, 33. In all these provinces there is manhood suffrage, limited by residence and citizenship, but in Prince Edward Island 15 are elected on a special real estate qualification. In all these provinces the duration of the assembly is four years, unless sooner dissolved. Sessions are annual. In both houses members are paid. Members require no property qualification. Widows and unmarried women, when taxed, can vote at municipal elections in Ontario and the Northwest Territories. In Manitoba and British Columbia all women who are taxed in their own right can vote at such elections.

Northwest Territories.

Divided into eight provisional districts and one territory for the purposes of government. The government of the District of Keewatin is administered by the Governor-General in Council through the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; the District of Franklin, the Territory of Yukon, and part of the District of Ungava by the Governor-General in Council. The other districts are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed for five years by the Governor-General of Canada in Council, and assisted by a small executive council. The system is now practically responsible government, as in the older provinces.

An Enormous Area.

In making a comparison one writer says: "Canada is forty times as large as England, Wales, and Scotland combined. New South Wales has an area of 310,000 square miles, and is larger than France, Italy, and Sicily combined, and yet Canada would make 11 countries the size of New South Wales. British India is large enough to contain a population of 300 millions, and yet three British Indias could be carved out of Canada and still leave enough to make a Queensland and a Victoria. People talk of the great German Empire, but that is only one-sixteenth the size of Canada, and yet with all this vast extent of territory it has only five millions of inhabitants, no more than we have in London. Five millions of people for three-and-a-half millions of square miles, that is to say, at the rate of one-and-a-half persons to every square mile, while the United States has 19 to every square mile, and we in the United Kingdom have 315 to the square mile."

Another writer says: "Leaving out of consideration 400,000 square miles of Keewatin, lying between Ontario and Manitoba, the 382,000 square miles of British Columbia with its untold yet prodigious wealth of forests, fisheries, and mines, and omitting Athabasca with its area of 122,000 square miles, which is north of the great grazing country of Alberta, we have Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan left. These give us in one solid block a territory unexcelled for farming purposes extending 400 miles north and south and 900 miles east and west. The area embraced herein is—mark it well—359,000 square miles. This is almost entirely virgin territory. Hundreds of millions of acres are here ready for the plow. It has been prospected and tested sufficiently at different points to prove that it is all fit for settlement. To appreciate its extent, let us draw a line through Harper's Ferry, from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern line of Virginia, taking all west of that line to the Missouri River, including West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. We shall then have in the United States a territory no greater in extent and not one whit superior in agricultural resources to the territory in Western Canada just mentioned."

No State Church.

In Canada there is no state church and each denomination is left free to worship the Creator in the way that pleases it.

The duration of the Dominion Parliament, corresponding to the United States House of Representatives, is five years, that of the Provincial Legislatures is four years. The franchise both in the Dominion and Provincial affairs is so broad that practically nearly every male resident of twenty-one years of age is entitled to a vote. The municipal system in all the Provinces of Canada is nearly perfect. The utmost possible freedom has been given municipalities to manage their own affairs. The official figures place the area at over 3,600,000 square miles, exclusive of the provisional district of Franklin. About 557,000 square miles of this area is taken up by the Hudson Bay and lakes and rivers.

Another writer says: "We learned that the Northwest Territory of Canada, instead of being a barren waste as taught by our geographies of a quarter of a century ago, is capable of sustaining an empire of 50,000,000 of people. Over 900,000 square miles of the Dominion of Canada are already occupied, and of the occupied area fully one-half has been 'improved.' The older provinces are, acre for acre, as suitable for agricultural pursuits as is the land in any other portion of the known world. Manitoba, the prairie province, is almost one vast wheat field, with its productivity unequalled anywhere. The No. 1 hard wheat grown there is unsurpassed; the average yield per acre is very high, being anywhere from 18 to 40 bushels, and even higher yields are very frequently known. It generally brings from 5 to 10 cents per bushel more than the wheat grown in the more southern latitudes, on account of its quality. British Columbia is a land of almost infinite possibilities, not only because of its mineral and timber resources, but also because of its capabilities for agriculture and fruit growing. The territories are so vast an area that no general description of them is possible, but it may be said that the great wheat valley of the Saskatchewan, the sheltered grazing country of Alberta, and the great wheat plains of the Peace River Valley in Athabasca are regions adapted in soil and climate to sustain a hardy and vigorous people."

Canada's Forest Wealth.

Canada, like all new countries, depends for her prosperity upon the development and exportation of her natural products. These are of four great classes: (1) the products of her forests; (2) the products of her mines; (3) the products of her fisheries; (4) her agricultural products. Canada's forest resources, when both extent and quality are considered, are the finest in the world. The forest area uncut in 1891 was nearly 1,250,000 square miles, or more than one-third of the area of the whole country. The annual value of the timber and lumber produced is about \$82,500,000. The annual value of the timber and lumber exported is about \$33,000,000. About one-half of this goes to Great Britain and about \$14,000,000 in lumber and logs to the United States. Quebec and Ontario have unlimited supplies of spruce for wood pulp manufacture, the annual output of which reaches 200,000 tons. The uncut lumber of British Columbia, which includes Douglas pine, Menzies, fir, spruce, red and yellow cedar, and hemlock, is estimated to be 100,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Canada's Mineral Resources.

Canada is just beginning to realize the largeness of her mineral resources. The much-talked-of gold mines are those of

the Klondike district, the extent of which is still uncertain, but which promise enormously. Some reports place the output at nearly \$20,000,000 for the year 1899. Much more definitely known and almost as productive are the gold mines of British Columbia and the newly discovered gold fields of Rainy River district in Northern Ontario. Fully as important as the gold mines in Canada are its coal fields. These are principally in Nova Scotia, the Canadian Territories, and British Columbia. The latter province is destined to be the coal-supplying region of the whole Pacific Coast of North America. The yearly output at present is about 1,000,000 tons; the yearly output of Nova Scotia is about 2,500,000 tons. In Alberta there are coal fields having an area of 65,000 square miles, while that in Manitoba is about 15,000 square miles, Assiniboia also having most extensive coal fields. The quantity of coal underlying portions of this area is estimated at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile, part of it lignite and part bituminous. There are large deposits of anthracite in the Rocky Mountains, so that with low freight rates to the settled districts of the northwest, and cheap coal at the mine's mouth, the fuel question of Western Canada is solved, without making use of the large wooded districts. Iron is found in abundance in both British Columbia and Ontario. Ontario has in its nickel mines of Sudbury a mineral treasure scarcely to be found elsewhere on the continent. Experts have estimated that 650,000,000 tons of this ore is actually in sight. Ontario produces petroleum and salt. Silver, copper, lead, asbestos, plumbago, mica, etc., are found in varying quantities.

Canada's Fisheries.

The fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and of the shallow waters bordering on Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have for centuries been the most productive in the world. The Canadian fishing interest in these waters is very great. Cod, mackerel, haddock, halibut, herring, smelts, and salmon are the principal fish, and the annual "take" is over \$20,000,000. About \$2,500,000 worth of white fish, salmon, trout, herring, pickerel, and sturgeon are produced annually from the Canadian lakes. The salmon-fishing of the rivers and great sea inlets of British Columbia brings about \$4,500,000 annually. About one-half of the total product is exported to Great Britain and the United States.

Canada's Agricultural Produce.

Agriculture, including stock-raising, dairying, and fruit-growing, is Canada's greatest industry. Over 23,000,000 acres are under crop, and about 20,000,000 under pasture. Over 3,000,000 acres are under wheat cultivation. Ontario exports more than twice as much cheese as the whole of the United States, and her cheese product is recognized as the finest in the world. Canada exports to Great Britain alone \$15,000,000 worth of cheese annually. In 1896, in Ontario alone, 170 creameries turned out over 6,000,000 pounds of butter at an average net receipt of 18½ cents a pound. By the cold-storage facilities provided by the government, Canadian butter can be sent even from far inland points to Liverpool or London without the slightest deterioration. England buys \$6,000,000 worth of Canadian bacon and hams annually, and Canadian beef is already famous on the London market. A great deal of Eastern and Southern Canada is well adapted to fruit-raising. The Niagara-St. Clair Peninsula of Ontario is especially famous for its peaches and grapes, other sections of both Ontario and Quebec, and what is known as the Maritime Provinces, having a record as growing the best apples raised anywhere. As to the capabilities of Canada as a grain-producing country, the statistics show that in all cereals it occupies a most important position, the wheat of Western Canada commanding several cents per bushel higher price on the world's markets than any other wheat. [Elsewhere figures are given showing average yields of wheat and other grains, roots, vegetables, etc.] Stock-raising is an industry that is most profitable, and in the newer districts the attention of the farmers is being directed toward this branch of agriculture with excellent results.

Interesting Trade Items.

Canada has made a great effort in the direction of encouraging home manufactures. Her most progressive and most staple industries are those concerned in the conversion of the raw products of the country into articles of common merchandise. Her steam horse-power in proportion to population is the largest in the world. The capital invested in factories as a whole amounts to over \$400,000,000, with an annual output of over \$500,000,000. Her total annual importation is now about \$115,000,000, a great deal being from the United States. Canada's total exportation is about \$138,000,000.

INTERESTING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO WESTERN CANADA.

Climatic Conditions.

Climatic conditions is one of the chief considerations of the intending emigrant to a new country. In times gone by, when interested parties sought to exclude immigration from this great country, for the reason that they feared the great fur industry of the region would be destroyed, as it has really been, by agriculture, the impression was sent abroad that the country was a wilderness, in which only buffaloes and foxes could live. The falsity of these allegations has now been completely demonstrated. The climate, as described by those who have lived there for years, is very agreeable, and

DESCRIPTIVE ATLAS OF WESTERN CANADA

SHOWING MAPS OF THE PROVINCES OF

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND, MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

AND DISTRICTS OF

Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca,

ALSO OF

The World and the Dominion of Canada.

(Populations as given are taken from the figures published in the last Census returns. Since then there has been a steady increase in population.)

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FARM, PORTAGE PLAINS, MANITOBA.

DYKINGIA H 31
 (Kingdom)
 Ar., 150,000 sq. m.
 Pop., 3,500,000
 AFGHANISTAN F 34
 (Empire)
 Ar., 279,000 sq. m.
 Pop., 4,000,000
 ALGERIA F 28
 (French Colony)
 Ar., 184,474 sq. m.
 Pop., 4,423,421
 ARGENTINE
 REPUBLIC L 21
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar., 1,778,195 sq. m.
 Pop., 3,954,911
 AUSTRIA-
 HUNGARY E 30
 (Monarchy)
 Ar., 240,942 sq. m.
 Pop., 41,338,886
 AZORES
 ISLANDS F 24
 (Portuguese
 Possession)
 Area, 1,006 sq. m.
 Pop., 255,594
 BAHAMA
 ISLANDS G 20
 (British Colony)
 Area, 5,450 sq. m.
 Pop., 47,565
 BALUCHISTAN G 34
 (Empire)
 Ar., 130,000 sq. m.
 Pop., 500,000
 BARBADOS
 ISLAND H 22
 (British Colony)
 Area, 166 sq. m.
 Pop., 193,000
 BELGIUM D 23
 (Kingdom)
 Area, 11,373 sq. m.
 Pop., 6,495,886
 BERMUDA
 ISLANDS F 21
 (British Colony)
 Area, 20 sq. m.
 Pop., 15,952
 BHUTAN G 1
 (Kingdom)
 Ar., 16,800 sq. m.
 Pop., 35,000
 BOLIVIA K 21
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar., 567,360 sq. m.
 Pop., 2,019,549
 BORNEO,
 NORTH I 3
 (British Colony)
 Area, 31,106 sq. m.
 Pop., 175,000
 BRAZIL J 22
 (Portuguese Rep.)
 Ar., 3,209,878 sq. m.
 Pop., 14,322,530
 BRITISH ISLES
 D 27
 (Kingdom)
 Ar., 120,979 sq. m.
 Pop., 39,824,563
 BULGARIA E 30
 (Principality)
 Area, 37,560 sq. m.
 Pop., 3,309,516
 CANADA, DO-
 MINION OF D 18
 (British Colony)
 Ar., 3,653,946 sq. m.
 Pop., 5,243,315
 CANARY
 ISLANDS G 26
 (Spanish Prov.)
 Area, 2,808 sq. m.
 Pop., 291,625
 CAPE OF GOOD
 HOPE M 30
 (British Colony)
 Ar., 221,311 sq. m.
 Pop., 1,327,241
 CAPE VERDE
 ISLANDS H 25
 (Portuguese Col.)
 Area, 1,480 sq. m.
 Pop., 114,130
 CAROLINE
 ISLANDS I 6
 (Spanish Colony)
 Area, 560 sq. m.
 Pop., 36,000
 CEYLON ISL I 26
 (British Colony)
 Area, 25,895 sq. m.
 Pop., 3,005,466
 CHILE M 20
 (Spanish Rep.)
 Ar., 293,970 sq. m.
 Pop., 2,712,145
 CHINA E 2
 (Empire)
 Ar., 4,213,401 sq. m.
 Pop., 402,680,000
 COLOMBIA I 20
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar., 504,778 sq. m.
 Pop., 3,578,600
 COSTA RICA H 19
 (Republic)
 Ar., 23,000 sq. m.
 Pop., 285,000
 CUBA G 20
 (Spanish Rep.)
 Area, 41,655 sq. m.
 Pop., 1,631,687
 DENMARK D 28
 (Kingdom)
 Area, 15,289 sq. m.
 Pop., 2,183,335
 DUTCH EAST
 INDIES J 4
 (Dutch Colony)
 Ar., 736,400 sq. m.
 Pop., 34,094,000
 EAST AFRICA,
 STATE OF K 31
 (Portuguese Col.)
 Ar., 301,000 sq. m.
 Pop., 3,120,000
 ECUADOR H 20
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar., 120,000 sq. m.
 Pop., 1,271,361
 EGYPT G 30
 (Turkish Tributary
 State)
 Ar., 1,000,000 sq. m.
 Pop., 9,734,405
 ERI TREFA H 31
 (Italian Colony)
 Area, 50,000 sq. m.
 Pop., 200,000
 FALKLAND
 ISLANDS O 22
 (British Colony)
 Area, 7,500 sq. m.
 Pop., 200





THE WORLD

(Continued)

FIJI ISLANDS	K 10	(British Colony)	Area, 8,045 sq. m.	Pop. 121,180	
FRANCE	E 28	(Republic)	Ar., 204,092 sq. m.	Pop. 38,517,975	
FRENCH INDO-CHINA	H 2	(French Colony)	Ar., 353,000 sq. m.	Pop. 23,536,000	
FRENCH KONGO AND GABON	J 29	(French Ter.)	Ar., 250,000 sq. m.	Pop. 6,800,000	
GERMANY	D 29	(Empire)	Ar., 208,880 sq. m.	Pop. 62,279,915	
GREECE	F 30	(Kingdom)	Area, 25,014 sq. m.	Pop. 2,433,806	
GREENLAND	B 23	(Danish Colony)	Area, 46,740 sq. m.	Pop. 10,516	
GUADALUPE AND DEPENDENCIES	H 22	(French Colony)	Area, 688 sq. m.	Pop. 167,000	
GUATEMALA	H 18	(Sp.-Am. Rep.)	Area, 63,400 sq. m.	Pop. 1,364,678	
GUAYANA, BRITISH	I 22	(British Colony)	Ar., 109,000 sq. m.	Pop. 285,315	
GUAYANA, FRENCH	I 22	(French Colony)	Area, 46,850 sq. m.	Pop. 22,714	
HAWAII	H 20	(Republic)	Area, 6,840 sq. m.	Pop. 109,020	
HONDURAS	H 19	(Sp.-Am. Rep.)	Area, 43,000 sq. m.	Pop. 400,000	
HONGKONG	G 3	(British Colony)	Area, 29 sq. m.	Pop. 221,441	
ICELAND	C 26	(Danish Colony)	Area, 39,756 sq. m.	Pop. 70,927	
INDIA, BRITISH	G 35	(Empire)	Ar., 964,938 sq. m.	Pop. 221,172,952	
ITALY	E 29	(Kingdom)	Area, 110,846 sq. m.	Pop. 31,290,490	
JAMAICA	H 19	WITH TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	(British Colony)	Area, 4,424 sq. m.	Pop. 694,865
JAPAN	F 6	(Empire)	Ar., 161,245 sq. m.	Pop. 44,312,429	
KAMEROON	I 29	(German Protectorate)	Ar., 191,130 sq. m.	Pop. 3,500,000	
KAROLIA	H 36	(Fr. Depend.)	Area, 53 sq. m.	Pop. 19,172	
KONGO INDEPENDENT STATE	J 30	(Belgian Colony)	Ar., 900,000 sq. m.	Pop. 30,000,000	
KOREA	F 4	(Empire)	Area, 82,000 sq. m.	Pop. 10,525,937	
LIBERIA	I 27	(Republic)	Area, 14,360 sq. m.	Pop. 1,068,000	
MADAGASCAR	K 32	(French Colony)	Ar., 228,500 sq. m.	Pop. 3,500,000	
MADEIRA ISLANDS	F 26	(Portuguese Possession)	Area, 505 sq. m.	Pop. 134,040	
MAHE	H 35	(Fr. Depend.)	Area, 26 sq. m.	Pop. 8,911	
MARIANNE ISLANDS	H 6	(Spanish Colony)	Area, 420 sq. m.	Pop. 10,172	
MARTINIQUE	H 22	(French Colony)	Area, 381 sq. m.	Pop. 137,692	
MEXICO	G 17	(Sp.-Am. Rep.)	Ar., 767,005 sq. m.	Pop. 12,578,861	
MONTENEGRO	E 29	(Principality)	Area, 3,630 sq. m.	Pop. 228,000	
MOROCCO	F 27	(Empire)	Ar., 219,000 sq. m.	Pop. 5,000,000	
NEPAL	G 36	(Kingdom)	Area, 54,000 sq. m.	Pop. 2,000,000 to 5,000,000	

DOMINION OF CANADA

Capital, Ottawa... D 14

PROVINCES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA... C 5
Area, 883,800 sq. m.
Pop. 98,173
Cap. Victoria D 5MANITOBA... C 10
Area, 73,956 sq. m.
Pop. 193,425
Cap. Winnipeg C 10NEW BRUNSWICK... D 16
Area, 23,200 sq. m.
Pop. 321,285
Cap. Fredericton... D 16NOVA SCOTIA... E 17
Area, 20,000 sq. m.
Pop. 109,215
Cap. Halifax E 17ONTARIO... D 12
Area, 222,000 sq. m.
Pop. 2,114,321
Cap. Toronto E 14PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND... D 17
Area, 2,000 sq. m.
Pop. 109,215
Cap. Charlottetown... D 17QUEBEC... D 15
Area, 347,350 sq. m.
Pop. 1,590,094
Cap. Quebec D 15

DISTRICTS.

Area, (exclusive of Franklin)
2,330,840 sq. m.
Alberta... C 7
Assiniboia... C 8
Athabasca... B 8
Franklin... A 11
Keewatin... B 10
Mackenzie... A 6
Saskatchewan... C 8

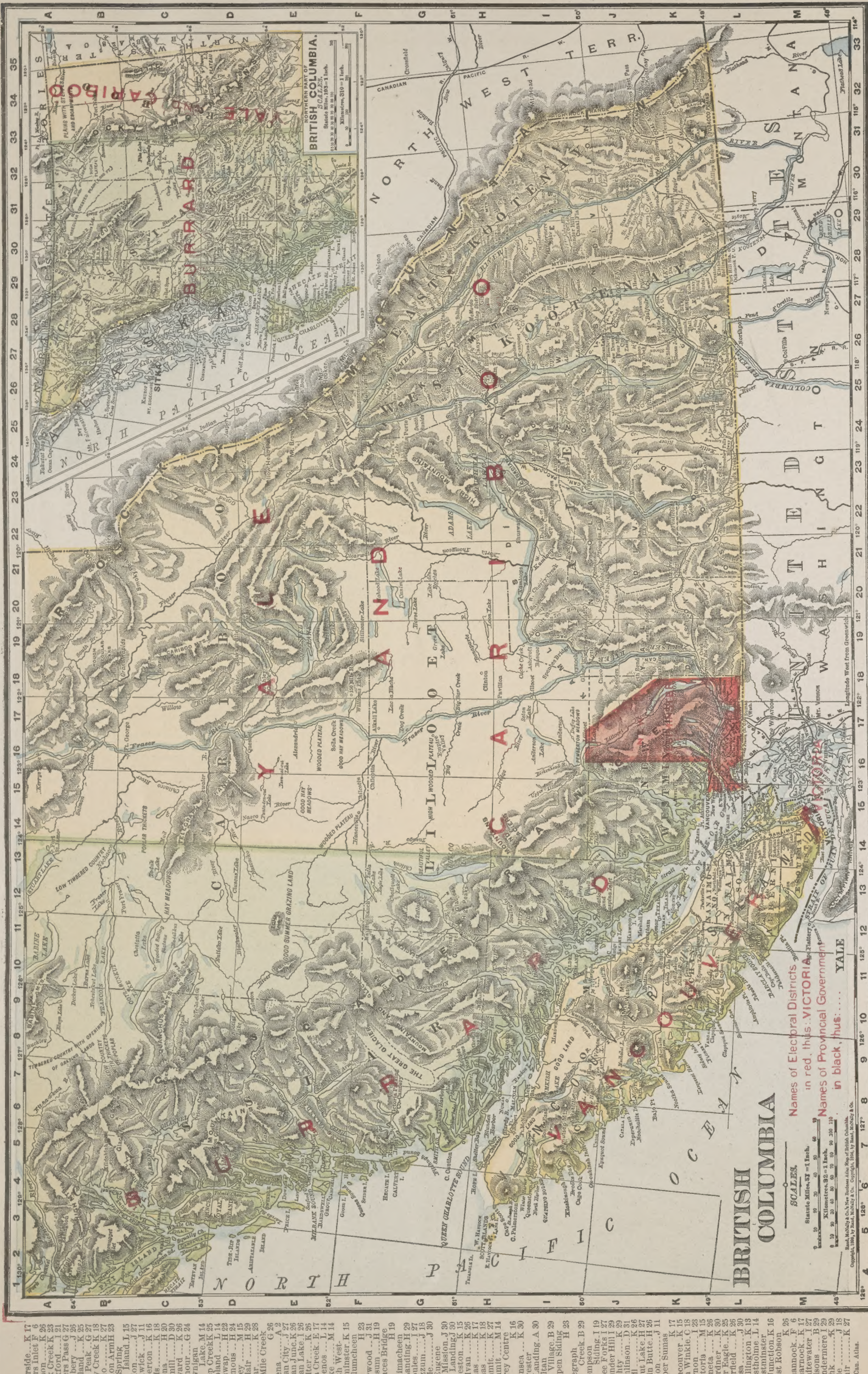
TERRITORY.

Yukon... A 2
Area, 198,300 sq. m.
Can. Atlas.



BRITISH
COLUMBIAArea, 383,300 sq. m.
Pop. 169,894ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS.BURRARD F 8
NEW WEST-
MINSTER J 17
VANCOUVER J 9
VICTORIA M 16
YALE AND
CARIBOO F 21PROVINCIAL
DISTRICTS.ALBERTA L 13
CARIBOO C 17
CASSIAR E 7
COMOX I 10
COWICHAN K 10
EAST
KOOTENAY H 30
ESQUIMALT M 14
ISLAND K 14
LILLOOET G 17
NANAIMO
NORTH K 12
NANAIMO
SOUTH K 13
NEW WEST-
MINSTER J 16
VICTORIA M 15
WEST
KOOTENAY I 27
YALE I 21CITIES, TOWNS,
AND VILLAGES.

Abbotsford K 17
Agassiz K 18
Ahwagats Vil-
lage D 30
Ainsworth J 27
Abernethy K 12
Albert Canyon
G 26
Aldergrove K 17
Alert Bay H 8
Alexandra K 14
Alexandria D 17
Alkali Lake F 17
Anacosta K 24
Anderson K 17
Argenta I 28
Armstrong J 24
Arrowhead H 26
Ashcroft H 19
Ashcroft Sta-
tion H 19
Balfour J 27
Barkerville C 19
Barnett K 16
Basque H 19
Bear Creek G 27
Bear Lake I 27
Beaver G 27
Beaver K 26
Beaver Creek
K 12
Beaver Point L 15
Bedlington K 28
Big Bar Creek
G 17
Big Bend G 25
Blue Springs I 24
Bon Accord K 16
Boundary
Falls K 24
Brownsville K 15
Buckley House
C 32
Burgoyne Bay
L 15
Burrard Inlet
K 16
Cache Creek H 19
Canal Flat I 29
Carpenter K 25
Carson K 24
Cascade City K 25
Cedar K 14
Cedar G 26
Centerville A 30
Champion K 26
Chemalunus L 14
Cherry Creek
H 20
Chilcotin F 16
Chilliwack K 18
Cisco I 18
Clan William H 25
Claxton B 3
Clayquot K 10
Clayton K 16
Clinton G 18
Cloverdale K 16
Clover Valley
K 16
Coal Creek K 31
Coal Harbor K 15
Cobbie Hill L 14
Cody J 27
Columbia
Valley H 29
Comox J 12
Coquitlam K 16
Corfield L 15
Coutee I 20
Cowichan
Station L 14
Cowichan
Lake L 13
Craigellachie
G 23
Cranbrook K 30
Creston K 28
Crown Point K 26
Davie K 28
Dawson I 27
Dog Creek F 17
Donald G 27
Douglas J 17
Douglas K 16
Douglas Lake I 21
Drynoch I 19
Ducks H 22
Duncan I 23
Duncan
Station L 14
East Sooke M 14
East Wellin-
gton K 14
Elgin K 16
Elko K 31
Empire Valley
I 16
Enderby H 24
Eric K 27
Esquimalt M 15
Evansport H 26
Fairmont
Springs I 30
Fairview K 3
Fernie G 29
Field G 29
Five Mile
Point K 27
Fort Babine D 32
Fort Connelly
C 31
Fort Fraser B 12
Fort George B 16
Fort Graham
C 33
Fort McLeod D 33
Fort Nelson B 34
Fort Rupert H 7
Fort Sheppard
K 26
Fort St. James
A 13
Fort St. John
C 35

Br. Columbia
Cities, Towns,
and Villages
(Continued)

Fort Steele
Junction J 31
Four Mile J 26
Frontier L 26
Gabriola
Island K 14
Galea H 23
Genoa L 14
Germansen D 32
Glacier G 27
Gladwin I 18
Glenogle G 28
Glenora B 29
Goatfell K 29
Goat River K 28
Golden G 28
Goldstream I 23
Goldstream M 15
Grande
Prairie I 22
Grand Forks K 24
Granite
Creek J 20
Grantham J 12
Greenwood K 24
Griffin Lake G 25
Grizzly I 29
Gusman K 27
Hall
Hall's Prairie
K 16
Hammond K 16
Hanceville E 14
Haney K 16
Harrison K 18
Harrison Hot
Springs K 18
Harrison
River K 19
Hastings K 16
Hatzic K 17
Hazelton K 16
Hector G 29
Hendryx J 23
Hope K 18
Hornby Is'd J 12
Hosmer K 31
Hudson
Hope C 34
Huntingdon L 17
Illecillewaet G 26
Irving B 1
Jaffray K 31
Johannes-
burg J 29
Kamloops H 21
Kaslo J 23
Keefers I 18
Keithley
Creek D 18
Keremeos K 22
Kilwancooke
K 30
Klappan D 31
Kitchener K 23
Koksalah L 14
Kootenay K 27
Kootenay
Landing K 27
Krug K 23
Kuskanook K 23
La La Hache F 19
Ladner K 15
Lake Moun-
tain K 25
Laketon B 30
Lanaley K 17
Lansey
Prairie K 17
La Porte F 24
Lardeau H 26
Lardo I 27
Larkin I 23
Leacholl G 29
Lemon
Creek J 26
Le Rol K 25
Lilloet H 18
Loop J 32
Lower Nicola I 20
Lower Post A 30
Lulu Island K 15
Lumby I 24
Lytton I 19
McGuigan I 27
McLeods K 26
Maple Bay L 14
Mars Harbor K 30
Martins H 12
Michel J 31
Midway K 24
Millside K 16
Mission
Greenville D 30
Mission
Junction K 17
Moberly G 28
Monte Creek H 22
Moodyville K 15
Morrissey K 32
Mountain K 27
Mount
Man K 17
Moyle K 30
Moyle K 30
Mud Bay K 16
Nakusp I 26
Nanaimo K 13
Nanose Bay K 13
Nase Harbor K 27
Nelson K 30
New Denver J 26
New West-
minster K 15
Nicola Lake I 21
Nicoomin K 17
Northland J 30
Northfield K 13
North
Saanch L 15
North Star J 29
Notch Hill H 23
Oasahx D 30
Okanagan I 23
Okanagan M
ston J 23
150 Mile House
B 13
Osoyoos K 22
Oyster Point M 14
Oyster Bay I 14
Palliser G 28
Park Siding K 26
Parksville K 13
Pavilion H 18
Pennys H 23
Penticton K 26
Phillips Ranch
K 31
Pilot Bay J 28
Plummer Pass L 15
Port Land-
ing B 30
Port Essington
J 3
Port Kells K 16
Port Moody K 16
Port Simpson
D 29
Prices G 26
Princeton K 21
Queenstown H 5
Quesnel D 16
Quesnel Forks
D 17
Quilchena I 21
Revelstoke G 25
Can. Atlas.

Area 73,956 sq. m.
Pop. 193,425

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

BRANDON G 3
Pop. 32,668
LISGAR H 7
Pop. 32,190
MACDONALD E 6
Pop. 30,404
MARQUETTE D 2
Pop. 17,751
PROVENCHER H 11
Pop. 17,751
SELKIRK D 11
Pop. 24,840
WINNIPEG G 10
Pop. 31,649

TOWNS, ETC.

Abigail H 4
Aikenside H 4
Alcester H 4
Altona H 9
Arden F 6
Argyle F 10
Arizona G 10
Arnaud E 11
Arrow River F 3
Arrowton F 3
Assessippi E 2
Ashdown H 5
Atwell F 10
Aubigny F 10
Austin G 7
Aweme G 7
Bagot G 7
Balduf H 6
Balmerino E 2
Balmoral F 10
Balsam Bay F 12
Bardal E 2
Barnardo E 2
Barnsley G 9
Basswood F 4
Bates H 9
Beaconsfield H 7
Beausejour F 12
Beaver Crk. F 7
Beaver Rapids F 2

Belcourt F 9
Bellevue G 3
Belmont H 4
Beresford G 4
Bergeron F 10
Bertha G 3
Beulah F 3
Bincarth E 2
Bird's Hill G 11
Birtle F 2
Blythfield G 9
Boissevain F 12
Bradwardine G 4
Brandon G 4

Brandon Hills G 4
Bridge Crk. F 5
Brilwood G 3
Brokenhead F 12
Brookdale E 2
Broomhill H 6
Bru H 6
Burnbank F 2
Burnside F 7
Butterfield F 10
Calf Mount H 11
Carmichael F 10
Campbell V G 3
Carberry G 6
Carletonville F 3
Carlowrie H 11
Carman G 9
Carroll G 4
Cartier F 10
Castleridge G 4
Castleberry D 2
Cedar Lake G 11
Chater G 5
Chumash F 3
Clandeboye F 10
Clermont F 10
Clermont F 10
Clearwater H 8
Cold Springs E 3
Cook's Crk. G 11
Coulter H 3
Cowan B 3
Craiglela H 6
Crawford F 10
Crewe F 11
Cromwell F 11
Crystal City H 7
Curtis G 8
Cypress Riv. G 3
Darlingford H 12
Darwin F 13
Dauphin G 4
De Clare F 2
Deerwood H 8
Deleau G 3
Deloraine H 3
Dempsey G 4
Dominion G 10
Douglas G 10
Drumcorrer F 10
Dry River H 6
Dufrost H 10
Dugald G 11
Dunallen H 4
Dunrea F 10
Dundee H 10
Dunrobin F 5
Ebor G 6
Eden F 2
Elgin H 4
Elkhorn G 2
Elliot F 10
Elm Creek F 10
Elm Valley F 10
Elphinstone E 4
Elton G 5
Elva H 2
Emerson H 10
Erinview F 10
Ethelbert G 9
Eurola H 3
Eustace G 4
Fairfax G 4
Fairhall H 5
Fannystelle G 9
Findlay G 3
Florence Bay D 10
Florence F 10
Fork River D 4
Forrest G 4
Fort Alexan. F 12
Fort Ellice F 10
Foxton F 10
Foxwarren F 10
Franklin F 3
Garland F 3
Gartmore D 4
Geyser E 10
Gilbert Pk. D 3
Gimli F 10
Glenora F 12
Glenboro G 6
Glencairn H 6
Glencairn H 6
Glendale F 5
Glendinning F 5
Glenholm F 10
Glenora F 12
Glenora F 12

Belcourt F 9
Bellevue G 3
Belmont H 4
Beresford G 4
Bergeron F 10
Bertha G 3
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Birtle F 2
Blythfield G 9
Boissevain F 12
Bradwardine G 4
Brandon G 4

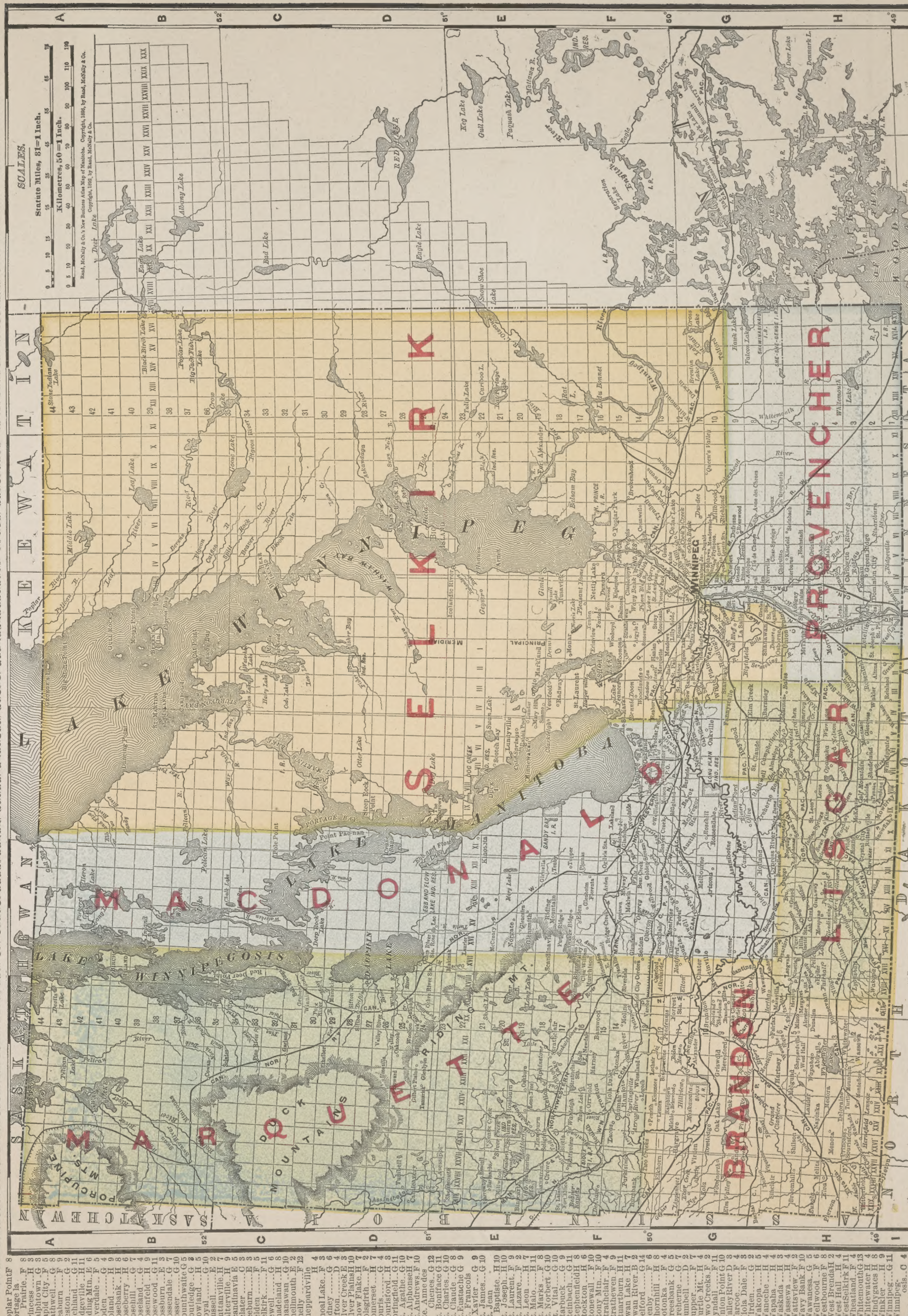
Brandon Hills G 4
Bridge Crk. F 5
Brilwood G 3
Brokenhead F 12
Brookdale E 2
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Butterfield F 10
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Eden F 2
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Elkhorn G 2
Elliot F 10
Elm Creek F 10
Elm Valley F 10
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Erinview F 10
Ethelbert G 9
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Findlay G 3
Florence Bay D 10
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Fork River D 4
Forrest G 4
Fort Alexan. F 12
Fort Ellice F 10
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Glenora F 12
Glenboro G 6
Glencairn H 6
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Glenora F 12

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Belmont H 4
Beresford G 4
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Boissevain F 12
Bradwardine G 4
Brandon G 4

Brandon Hills G 4
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Clearwater H 8
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Fork River D 4
Forrest G 4
Fort Alexan. F 12
Fort Ellice F 10
Foxton F 10
Foxwarren F 10
Franklin F 3
Garland F 3
Gartmore D 4
Geyser E 10
Gilbert Pk. D 3
Gimli F 10
Glenora F 12
Glenboro G 6
Glencairn H 6
Glencairn H 6
Glendale F 5
Glendinning F 5
Glenholm F 10
Glenora F 12
Glenora F 12



TOWNS, ETC.

(Continued)

Glensmith E 6
Gonor F 11
Grande H 3
Grande Pt. G 11
Green Ridge H 11
Greenway H 6
Greenwood F 10
Greta H 9
Griswold G 4
Gruber G 5
Grand Forks G 7
Hamota F 3
Hargrave F 9
Harperville F 9
Harrowby E 2
Hartney H 4
Hayfield G 6
Haywood F 7
Headingley G 9
Heathip H 5
Hecla D 2
Hennefield H 8
High Bluff G 3
Hillyview G 3
Hochstadt F 11
Holland G 7
Holmfild H 6
Hun's Valley F 5
Icelandic R. D 10
Ile de Chenes G 11
Indian Fork G 7
Indian Springs H 7
Kaleda H 8
Kellogg F 3
Kemnay G 4
Kerfoot G 6
Kildonan G 10
Kilmer H 5
Kinostout E 7
Kiplegun F 10
Kleefeld H 11
Kola G 2
La Roche H 11
La Rochelle F 11
Lake Frances G 8
Lakeland G 7
Langvale H 5
Langburn F 7
Larivière F 7
La Salle G 10
Lauder H 11
Laurier H 11
Lena H 11
Lennox H 11
Lenore G 3
Letellier H 10
Lidford G 3
Lillyfield G 6
Linton H 11
Lippert G 3
Logoch F 11
Lone Tree F 3
Longburn H 8
Lorette G 11
Lorne H 11
Low Farm H 9
Lower Fort G 10
Lucas F 3
Lundar F 3
Lundville F 3
Lyleburg F 3
Lyonsville H 3
McGregor G 7
McTavish H 10
Macdonald H 10
Madford G 5
Makinak G 5
Manda G 5
Mankin G 5
Marchand H 12
Margaret H 5
Maricopolis H 6
Marney F 10
Marquette F 10
Martindale H 11
Martinville G 5
Mary Hill F 8
Maskawata G 3
Mayne G 4
Meadow Lea F 3
Meadows G 11
Mendoway G 11
Medora H 3
Mekiw H 6
Melbourne G 6
Melgund H 4
Melita H 3
Menota H 3
Menton G 3
Methven H 3
Miami H 3
Miche G 3
Middle Ch. F 11
Midway F 6
Millbrook G 11
Millbrook G 11
Minnedosa G 11
Minnewakan E 4
Minto H 4
Moline F 4
Moison F 12
Monar F 10
Montclair G 4
Montclair G 4
Montrose G 6
Morden H 8
Moropano H 6
Morris H 10
Mossy River C 4
Mountain H 4
Mowbray F 10
Murchison F 5
Myrtle F 5
Napinka H 3
Neepawa F 3
Nelson F 10
Nesbitt F 10
Newell Lake G 11
Newdale F 4
Ninette H 5
Ninga H 5
Niverville G 11
Norquay F 7
Oak Bank G 11
Oak Lake G 11
Oakland G 11
Oak River G 4
Oakville G 11
Oberon F 6
Ochre River F 10
Ontonagon F 10
Orange F 10
Orwold F 10
Osborne G 10
Osprey F 10
Ossawa F 10
Oswald F 10
Ottawa G 11
Parkdale F 10
Parkinson F 10
Pasadena H 6
Penasa F 10
Pendennis G 4
Penrith F 10
Pemberton F 10
Petapiece G 3
Peterson H 1
Pigeon Lake G 11
Pilot Mound F 7
Pine River C 4
Pipstone C 4
Piquette F 10
Plumas F 10
Plum Coulee F 10
Plympton G 11
Pomeroy H 9
Poplar Park F 10

222,000 sq. m.
2,277,275

COUNTIES.

Roma P 8
 C 7

ice	E 5
leton	P 3
erlin	
andas	Q 3
ham	J
in	E 8
ex	B 9
ntenac	N 4
ngary	R 3
enville	P 4
ey	F 5
dimand	H 8
iburton	K 3
ton	H 6
stings	L 4
	E 6
at	C 9
mbton	C 8
ark	O
ds	O 4
nox and	
ington	M 4
coln	M 7
iddlesex	E 8
skoka	H 4
issing	H 1
folk	G 8
thumber	

land... 5
ario..... 5

rd.....	F 7
ry Sound.....	H 2
.....	H 6
th.....	E
erborough K.....	4
scott.....	R 2
nce Edward.....	
.....	M 6
ny River.....	K 8
afrew.....	L 2
essell.....	Q 3
coe.....	H 5
rmont.....	R 3
nder Bay.....	M 8
toria.....	J 4
terloo.....	F 7
lland.....	I 8
llington.....	F 6
llsworth.....	G 7
rk.....	I 6

WNS, ETC.

on	H 6
Sa Craig	D 7
Madridia	H 7
Andale	H 7
iston	H 5
Monte	O 3
inston	D 8
herstburg	B 3
aster	D 3
aprior	O 3
thur	F 6
ens	P 4
ora	I 5
ier	F 8
ie	H 5
field	D 6
msville	I 7
verton	I 5
ton	H 5
le River	B 9
ille	X 5
heism	C 9
th	E 6
ocaygeon	K 4
hwell	D 8
Madridia	J 3
edbridge	J 3
ford	H 6
ampton	H 6
ntford	G 7
eden	C 8
gilton	I 5
es	P 3
ssels	E 6
ford	F 7
ks Falls	I 2
ington	H 7
edonia	H 7
es	P 3
dinal	I 5
leton Place	Q 4

solman	Q3
aga	H7
Arden	H7
Sley	E5
esterville	Q3
Tord	E6
iton	D6
bourg	K6
erone	E6
dwinger II	H7
lwood	G4
kstern	H5
rnwall	R8
Erlicht	C8
erone	E6
hil	F8
eront	N5
eden	C8
dask	G5
idas	H7
erone	E6
ham	F5
iton	E8
nnville	M3
ira	G6
ro	E6
er	G6
eter	B9
D7	
nelon Falls	J4
gus	G6
erton	F5
er	E5
nos	E5
rt Eric	I8
rt William	M8
rt	G7
hanoque	E5
rtown	D8
ncoe	O5
erich	D6
rie	I8
nd Valley	F6
urst	H7
msby	G4
burgh	H7
ersville	G8
nover	F5
iston	F6
er	L4
elock	L4
kesbury	R2
nsall	D7
epeter	G



Huntsville I
Ingersoll Q
Ingoups G
Jarvis Q
Kenilworth P
Kearnsdale D
Kinross N
Kingsville B
Lakeside K
Lakehurst R
Langstaff R
Leamington B
Leaside J
Listowel F
Little Current D

London E
London, W. E E
L'Orignal R
Lucan E
Lincoln D
Mador L
Manitoulin C
Markham I
Marmora O
Mattawa J
Maxville R
Meaford P
Merrikenville V
Midland H
Millbury E
Millbrook K
Milton H
Milverton F
Mississauga M
Mitchell J
Morrisburg Q
Mount Forest P
Napane M
Neustadt F
Newboro O
Newburgh L
Newbury D
Newcastle K
New Hamburg F
Newmarket H
Niagara I
Niagara Falls I
North Bay I
Norwich F
Norwood L
Oakville H
Oncamec J
Onondaga V
Orillia I
Oshawa J
Oshawa J
Ottawa P
Otterville F
Owen Sound E
Palmerston E
Paris G
Park Hill D
Parsippany G
Perth M
Perth County H
Peterborough K
Petrolia C
Pickering J
Picton M
Point St Charles I
Point Steward C
Port Arthur M
Port Carling H
Port Colborne P
Port Dalhousie C

Port Dover G
Port Hope E
Port Hope K
Port Perry I
Port Robinson P
Port Rowan F
Port Severn P
Port Stanley E
Prescott Q
Preston G
Rat Portage J
Renfrew N
Richmond H
Ridgeway D
Ridgeway I
Rockland Q
Rodney A
Sandwich D
Sarnia C
Scarborough F
Seagrave P
Seaforth E
Shelburne G
Simcoe G
Smith's Falls O
Southampton E
Springfield F
St Catharines I
St. George E
St. Marys E
St. Thomas E
Stratford G
Striding G
Sturville I
Stratford E
Strathroy D
Streetsville H
Sturgeon Falls R

Sudbury R
Sundridge C
Sutton I
Tavistock F
Teeswater E
Thamesville D
Thornton I
Thornhill P
Thursbury G
Therold I
Timber Centre F
Tilson C
Tisbury E
Toronto I
Toronto Junction H
Totterham H
Trenton L
Tuxedo I
Uxbridge P
Vankleek Hill R

Walkerton E
Warkville B
Wallaceburg C
Watkinsville I
Waterford G
Waterloo F
Watford D
Welland I
Wellesley F
Wellington M
Whitby I
Whitby I
Winton E
Winchester Q
 Windsor A
Woodbridge H
Woodstock I
Woodville I
Wyoming E

Area 347,350sq.m
Pop. 1,600,974

COUNTIES

COUNTIES.

Argenteuil.....	18	23
Arhabaska.....	14	
Baget.....	12	
Beauce.....	16	
Beauharnois.....	16	
Bellechasse.....	10	
Berthier.....	9	
Blondeventure.....	13	
Brome.....	15	
Chambly.....	11	
Champlain.....	12	
Charlevoix.....	16	
Chateauguay.....	10	
Chicoutimi.....	15	
Compton.....	15	
Dorchester.....	16	
Drummond.....	12	
Gaspé.....	6	
Hochelega.....	10	
Huntingdon.....	9	
Therbyville.....	11	
Jacques Car-		
tier.....	10	
Joliette.....	8	
Kanawaska.....	18	
Labelle.....	7	
Lake St. John		

Longitude West from Greenwich.

Lauraire.....	D 12	
L'Assomption.....	J 10	
Laval.....	I 10	
Levis.....	G 15	
L'Islet.....	G 17	
Lotbiniere.....	H 14	
Maskinonge.....	F 9	
Matane.....	C 4	
Megantic.....	H 14	
Missisquoi.....	J 12	
Montcalm.....	G 8	
Montmagny.....	G 17	

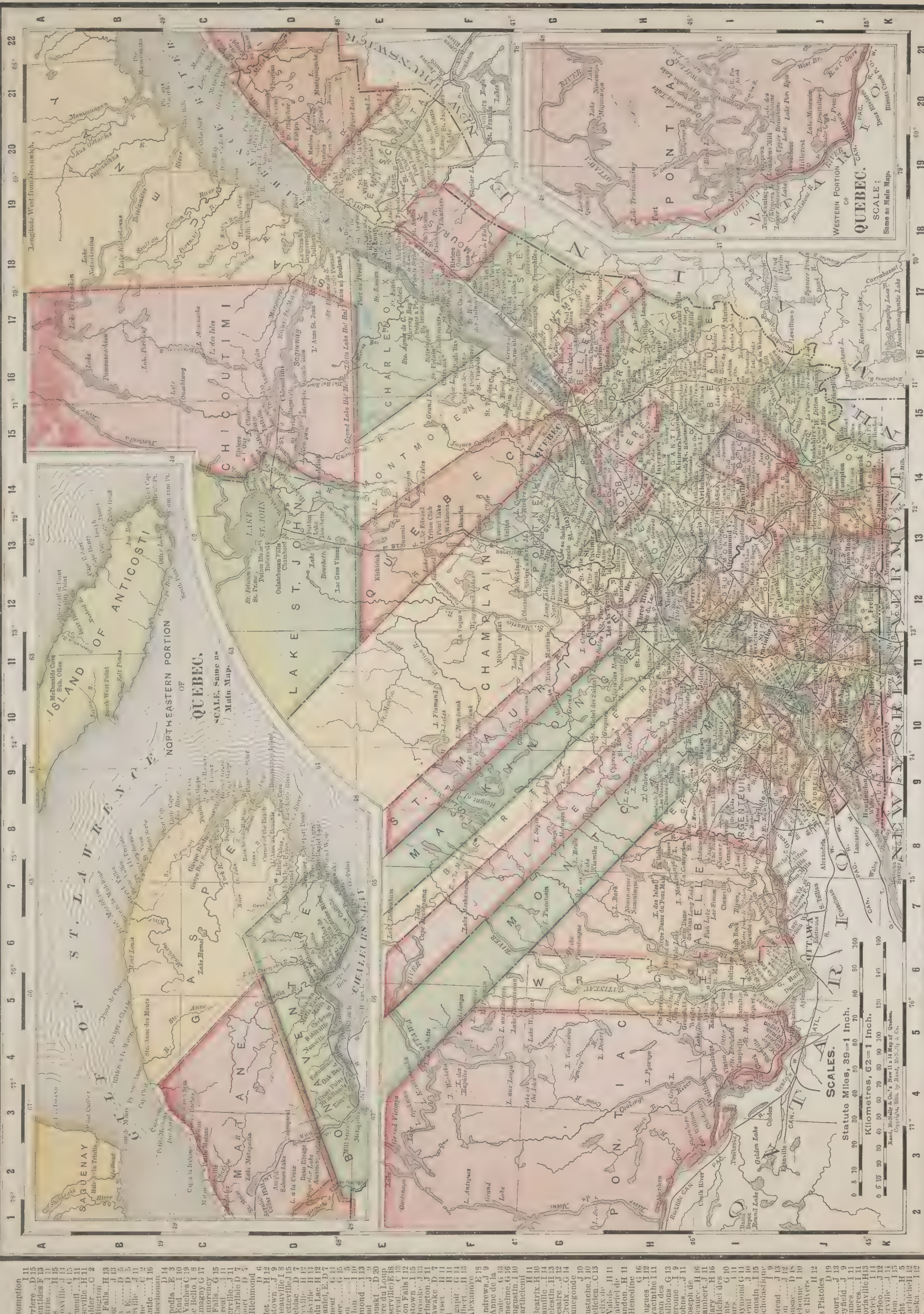
Napterville	J 11	16
Nicolet	H 13	
Pontiac	H 13	
Portneuf	G 15	
Quebec	E 13	71°
Rochelleu	J 11	
Richmond	J 11	
Rimouski	D 20	
Rouville	J 11	
Saguenay	C 19	
Shedden	J 12	
Sherbrooke	J 13	
Soulages	J 9	
St. Hyacinthe	J 11	
St. John's	J 11	
St. Maurice	F 10	
Stanstead	J 13	
Témiscouata	E 19	
Terrebonne	I 9	
Two Moun.		
Yamou	I 9	72°
Yamouville	J 11	
Vercheres	J 11	
Wolfe	I 15	
Wright	H 6	
Yamaska	I 12	

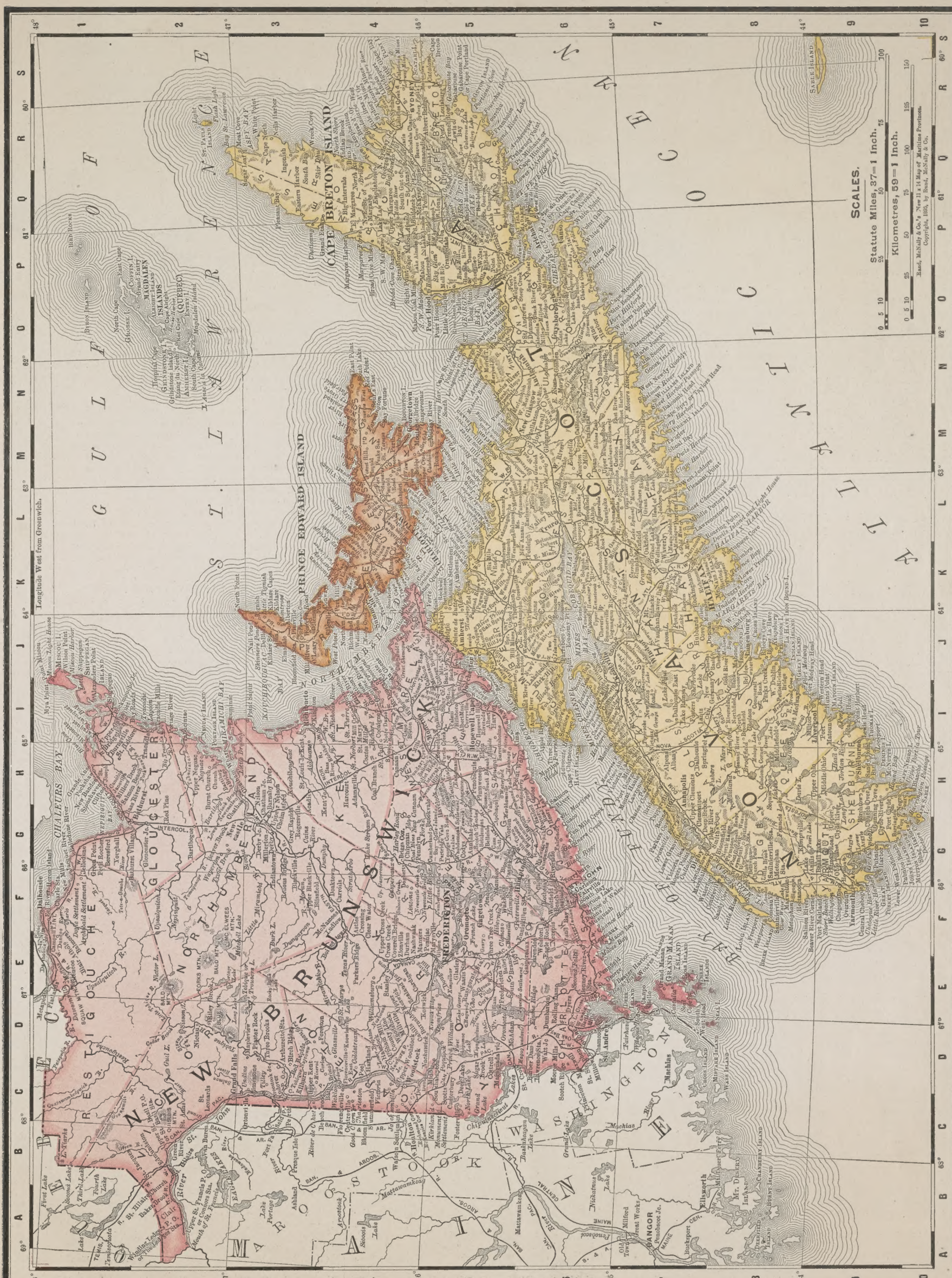
TOWNS. ETC.

Actonville.....	12
Agnes.....	16
Arthabaska.....	
ville.....	14
Aylmer.....	6
Aylwin.....	5
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Barabois de.....	
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Bassin du.....	
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Balscan.....	13
Beet Paul.....	16
Becanbarnois.....	10
Becancon.....	13
Bedford.....	11
Beebe Plain.....	13
Bersimis.....	20
Berthier.....	11
Beth.....	20
Black Lake.....	15
Bonaventure.....	
River.....	6
Boucherville.....	11
Buckingham.....	7
Cacoma.....	15
Cap Chat.....	8
Capelon.....	14
Carlton.....	5
Caulinawaga.....	
J.....	10
Cedar Hall.....	2
Chantilly.....	
Canton.....	11
Champlain.....	13
Charlesbourg.....	
G.....	15
Chaudière.....	
Mills.....	15
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Coatcook.....	14
Compton.....	14
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Coteau Land.....	19
Cowansville.....	12
Craze Road.....	
Dallwater.....	15
Dallwater.....	13
Danville.....	14
Descham.....	
bault.....	13
D'Snech.....	15
Dixville.....	14
Drummond.....	
ville.....	13
East Artha.....	
baska.....	11
Eastman.....	13
E. Templeton.....	
Esque.....	12
Farnham.....	12
Fortierville.....	11
Fox River.....	13
Fraserville.....	15
Gaspé Basin.....	7
Gatineau.....	1
Gatineau.....	15
Glen Sutton.....	13
Granby.....	12
Grandes Piles.....	
G.....	12
Grenville.....	11
Greenville.....	11
Hereford.....	14
Hochelaga.....	14
Hudson.....	9
Hull.....	6
Huntingdon.....	9
Isardville.....	11
Isle aux.....	
Coudres.....	17
Isle aux Grues.....	
F.....	16
Johnville.....	11
Johnette.....	11
Johnette.....	11
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Kawaraskak.....	13
La Bale.....	11
Lac à la Tortue.....	

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Lachute.....	J 9
Lacolle.....	J 11
Lambton.....	J 15
Lamorne.....	J 11
L'Anse St. Jean	
	D 17
Laprairie.....	J 11

Can. Acad.





NOVA SCOTIA

Area 20,600 sq. m.
Pop. 450,492

COUNTIES.

Annapolis	H	7
Antigonish	O	5
Cape Breton	R	5
Colchester	L	6
Cumberland	J	5
Digby	G	8
Guysbor-		
ough	O	6
Halifax	L	7
Hants	K	7
Inverness	P	4
Kings	I	7
Lunenburg	I	8
Pictou	M	6
Queens	H	8
Richmond	Q	5
Shelburne	H	9
Victoria	Q	4
Yarmouth	G	9

TOWNS.

Advocate		
Harbour	H	6
Amherst	J	5
Annapolis	H	7
Arctadia	G	9
Argyle	G	9
Arichat	P	6
Avonport	J	7
Baddeck	Q	4
Barrington	G	9
Bear River	G	7
Berwick	K	7
Boisdale		
Chapel	R	4
Bridgeport	S	4
Bridgeport	H	7
Brookfield	J	8
Caladonia		
Corner	H	8
Canso	P	6
Cape North	R	3
Chester	J	7
Dartmouth	K	7
Digby	G	7
Earlton	G	5
Gabarus	R	5
Gay's River	L	6
Georges		
River	Q	4
Great Village	K	6
Guyshor-		
ough	O	6
Halifax	K	7
Hantsport	J	7
Harbour au		
Bouche	Q	5
Ingonish	Q	8
Isaacs Har-		
bour	O	6
Kennetcook	J	6
Kenville	J	6
Lincoln	S	4
Little Glace		
Bay	S	4
Liverpool	I	8
Louisburg	E	5
Lower Argyle	G	9
Lower L'Ar-		
doise	Q	6
Lunenburg	J	8
Mahone Bay	J	8
Maine & Dion	O	5
Margaree Har-		
bour	P	4
Middle River	Q	4
Milton	M	6
Musquodoboit		
Harbour	L	7
New Gair-		
loch	M	6
New Glas-		
gow	M	6
N. E. Branch		
Margaree	Q	4
North Syd-		
ney	R	4
Ovens Pond	P	6
Parrsbor-		
ough	J	6
Parrsborough		
Shore	I	6
Pictou	M	6
Port Greenville	E	6
Port Hood	O	4
Port Medway	J	4
Public Har-		
bour	G	9
Red Islands	Q	5
Richmond	K	7
River John	L	5
Shelburne	H	9
Springhill		
Mines	J	5
Spry Bay	M	7
Stellarton	M	6
Sydney	R	4
Sydney		
Sydney	R	4
Mines	R	4
Tracadie	O	5
Trantown	M	5
Truro	L	6
Upper Musqu-		
odoboit	K	7
Waverley	F	8
Westport	F	8
West River		
Sheet Har-		
bour	M	7
Westville	M	8
Weymouth	G	9
Whycoco-		
magh	P	5
Windsor	J	7
Wolfville	J	6
Yarmouth	F	9

N. BRUNSWICK

Area 28,200 sq. m.
Pop. 321,270

COUNTIES.

Albert	I	5
Charlotte	E	6
Gloucester	G	2
Kent	H	3
Kings	F	6
Northumber-		
land	E	2
Restigouche	F	1
St. John	G	6
Sunbury	F	5
Victoria	C	2
Westmore-		
land	I	4
York	D	5

TOWNS.

Aldouane	H	3
Bathurst	H	1
Bathurst Vil-		
lage	G	1
Belledune	G	1
Black Brook	H	2
Blackville	F	2
Braceville	F	2
Campbellton	E	1
Campo Belle	E	1
Carleton	E	1
Chatham	E	1

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area 2,000 sq. m.
Pop. 109,080

COUNTIES.

Kings	M	4
Prince	J	4
Queens	L	4

TOWNS.

Alexandra	J	3
Breadalbane	K	4
Cardigan	M	4
Charlotte-		
town	L	4
Clarendon	J	4
Ellerslie	K	4
Fairfield	N	4
Fort August-		
us	M	4
Gravelly Cross	K	4
Kingsville	K	4
Kildare	K	4
Lot No. 40	M	4
Muscouche	K	4
Morel	M	4
Mount	M	4
Stewart	M	4
Muddy Creek	J	4
Murray Har-		
bour	N	5
New Zealand	N	4
Pownall	L	4
Princeton	K	4
Springfield	L	4
Summerside	K	4
Tignish	K	4
Vernon River	M	4
Wellsford	M	4
Willington	J	4

is preferred by them to the East. Disease is little known; epidemics are unheard of there. Spring begins about the first of April. In some seasons, seeding actually commences in March. Spring is soon followed by summer, when the growth of all vegetables is almost phenomenal. It is certainly greater than anything known in more southerly latitudes. The soft maple tree will grow five feet in a single season. The autumn season is as delightful as can be imagined. It extends into November, snow sometimes not falling until late in December. This gives the farmer sufficient time to finish his threshing, market his thousands of bushels of the best wheat grown in the world, and to put his land in condition for the crop of the following year.

The winters are by no means discomfoting. The air is crisp and dry, and a temperature of 40 degrees below zero is less uncomfortable in that atmosphere than 10 degrees above in the moisture-laden atmosphere of the Atlantic Coast. This is the testimony of all who have lived in both climates. The weather during each season is steady, not changeable as in the East.

Educational System.

No country has an educational system superior to that of Canada. In Western Canada, where homes are to be found for the millions, the schools are about three miles apart in settled districts, and they are free. All the expenses, including teachers' salaries, are paid by a Government grant and a general taxation on the land, whether occupied or not, within the district. The teachers are all properly certificated. One-eighth part of the whole of the "Fertile Belt" from Pembina to the Saskatchewan and beyond is set apart for the maintenance of schools—certainly a very liberal and wise provision. As showing the growth of the country, it may be stated that the school population of Manitoba in 1871 was about 800. At the present writing it exceeds 65,000. There were 246 teachers in the province in 1873. There are now 1,400, with additional schools being formed in the new districts, formed on account of the rapid settlement in outlying sections. The average salary paid teachers in rural districts is \$368 per year. The schools are thoroughly inspected at intervals to see that they are kept up to the mark.

The Extensive Grain Fields of Western Canada—Unequaled Quality of Wheat.

The wheat of Western Canada is well known to be extremely hard, and the yield from 30 to 50 per cent more than in the States south of boundary line. Here is an easily explained reason for this: In winter the frost penetrates the ground to a considerable depth; the subsoil throughout the intense heat of the summer is kept moist by the slow melting of these deep frosts. The moisture, ascending toward the surface, nourishes the roots of the grain, stimulating growth and producing the bountiful crops for which this region is now so justly famed. Again, the sunshine is a little longer just when needed, when the heads are ripening, there being nearly two hours more daylight daily from the middle of June to the first of July than in the State of Ohio.

The average yield varies with varying conditions. The average some years has been over thirty bushels per acre, while in other years it has fallen to eighteen bushels. With reasonable prices even the lowest average will yield very large profits. The cost of raising an acre is from \$5 to \$7. It is easy to see what a field of 100 acres will do. As to the heaviness of the crops an American consul has written that in the harvest time the entire labor to be found was wholly inadequate to the task of harvesting. The wheat was so tall and stout, and so heavily laden with grain, that the work of reaping and stocking was extremely exhausting. The weight of the grain was so great that the reaping machines were frequently broken.

Oats, Barley, and Other Grains.

Not only wheat, but oats, barley, and peas grow prodigiously. Oats yield from sixty to ninety bushels per acre, sometimes over 100. The barley is of such a superior quality that it is sought after by brewers everywhere, and readily sells for several cents per bushel more than barley of any other country. Peas, which are entirely free from grubs and bugs, yield splendidly and are as hog fodder in every way superior to corn. To their use experts attribute the absence of hog cholera in this country. Yet corn is grown sometimes for fodder and ensilage, and some of it grows as high as ten or twelve feet.

In oats the experimental farms show a great record for three successive years. Taking twelve varieties, the Manitoba experimental farm shows an average yield of 75 bushels 20 pounds to the acre. The farm for the Northwest Territories for the same period shows, in twelve different varieties, an average yield of 86 bushels and 23 pounds per acre. In two-rowed barley, with six varieties, the Manitoba farm shows an average yield of 42 bushels 31 pounds per acre; that of the Northwest Territories 56 bushels 26 pounds per acre. In six-rowed barley, six varieties, the Manitoba farm shows an average of 51 bushels 1 pound per acre; the Northwest Territories farm 60 bushels 6 pounds per acre. In spring wheat, with twelve varieties, the average at the Manitoba farm for three years was 35 bushels 28 pounds per acre; at the Northwest Territories farm 41 bushels 11 pounds per acre. In potatoes, the average crop, with twelve varieties, for three years at the Manitoba farm 343 bushels 50 pounds per acre; at the Northwest Territories farm 300 bushels 15 pounds per acre. It is safe to say that no other country in the world can show averages approaching this yield of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes.

Wild fruits, especially of the smaller kinds, as strawberries, cherries, grapes, plums, etc., grow in great abundance and are in flavor superior to those grown in the East. Dairying has already made rapid strides. The butter of Western Canada finds its way to the Eastern and English markets, and is highly appreciated. The Dominion Government has established experimental dairy stations at different points, which have

proven exceedingly valuable to the new settlers. Horses and cattle thrive well on these prairie farms, and the average of first-class stock there is probably higher than in any other part of the continent. Sheep, hogs, and poultry are all profitable branches of farming in Western Canada, and the value of the exports is increasing every year.

In Western Canada is to be found the only remaining territory on this continent in which the man of small means can go into ranching on a large scale and watch his wealth increase with the development of his herds of cattle and horses on the boundless plains. The district of Alberta, immediately to the east of British Columbia, is preëminently adapted to the occupation of the rancher. It contains an area of 100,000 square miles in round numbers, and is from north to south 430 miles, and from east to west 250 miles. Southern Alberta is essentially a ranching and dairying country. The opportunities offered here in this respect are unparalleled by any other country in the world. It is an open rolling country, and well watered. The valley and bench lands produce luxuriantly a most nutritious growth of native grasses. Cattle, horses, and sheep graze outside the whole year. Profits are large, \$35 to \$45 per head being paid on the ranges for steers which cost their owners only the interest on their original investment on the land and stocking the ranch, and their share of the annual round-up. The climate is one of the attractive features of the district. Winters are very mild, with a very slight snowfall. The prevailing winds blow from the west, coming from the balmy Pacific Ocean through the low mountain passes. These dissipate any snow that falls, and thus enable cattle to find their own fodder during the entire year. The summers are hot and dry.

Northern Alberta is a great fertile valley stretching northward over 200 miles, and is well wooded as well as well watered. The town of Edmonton, on the C. P. R. R., is about the center of the district. This town, it might be stated here, though one of the most northerly in Canada, is 455 miles further south than St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, further south than any portion of Scotland, Denmark, Norway, or Sweden, and as far south as Dublin in Ireland, Liverpool in England, and Hamburg in Germany, so that we see how unjust it is to picture Canada as the frozen region of the north.

Railways traverse all the settled parts of the country. Fuel is convenient and cheap everywhere. The laws are as good as in any other country in the world. Mob law is altogether unknown from one end of the Dominion to the other. The laws are enforced with the most scrupulous impartiality and with a promptness and vigor that inspire the confidence of the peace lover and fill the breast of the would-be law breaker with the dread of their vengeance.

Not only in agriculture and stock-raising are there unequaled opportunities in the young Dominion of Canada. The fisheries of the country are inexhaustible. Ocean, lake, and river teem with the finny tribe. Its salmon and its cod are famous throughout the world.

Several of the provinces, notably British Columbia, have enormous forests of timber, all convenient to market. British Columbia is one of the best fruit-growing districts in the world, while in its valleys there are large areas of agricultural lands open to settlement. In minerals Canada appears likely in time to lead the world. That entire region from the boundary line north to the Arctic circle appears to be one vast deposit of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron. British Columbia is surprising the world by the enormous output of her gold, silver, and copper mines, while the Klondike, almost wholly in Canada, is known to-day in every extremity of the earth. Her output this year is estimated to be about \$20,000,000 in gold, and competent authorities say it will double yearly for a long time to come.

Rain and Snowfall.

The average rainfall in Manitoba is over fourteen inches; the snowfall being sixty-two inches. It is not a country of deep snows—in short, railway trains are rarely blocked and seldom delayed by winter storms.

Water and Fuel.

These are also very important considerations for the settler. The country is everywhere at easy distances intersected by rivers and creeks, and many lakes of varying dimensions exist, especially in the northern portion of the Province. Water can be secured almost anywhere by sinking wells of a moderate depth. Some of the creeks and rivers are well stocked with fish and wild fowl.

Cities and Towns.

Winnipeg, a thriving, well-built city, is the capital of the Province. It is situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, both of which are navigable by steamboats. Railway lines radiate in all directions. Its nucleus was Fort Garry, which has been for many years one of the Hudson's Bay Company's most important posts; the company has very extensive establishments here. In 1871 the inhabitants numbered 241; in 1881, 7,985; in 1885, 20,238, and in 1891, 25,639; the population is now estimated at over 40,000. The judicial business for the eastern district of the Province is transacted at Winnipeg.

Brandon is the second city to Winnipeg in size and importance. Population in 1891, 3,778; now estimated at over 5,000. It is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts in Manitoba, is an important railroad center and the largest grain market in the Province. It has a number of elevators, which have a combined capacity of over 300,000 bushels. The judicial business for the western district is transacted at Brandon.

At Portage la Prairie, fifty-six miles from Winnipeg, the judicial business of the central district is transacted. It is an important town in the center of the great Portage Plains, which produce large yields of wheat of the best quality, not to be surpassed by any in Western Canada. It is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific at the junction of the Manitoba & North Western Railway. The "Dauphin" Railway also has its junction at this point. Population nearly 4,000.

There are various other towns throughout the Province at

each of which are built large elevators for handling the immense crops of wheat grown in their neighborhood.

MANITOBA.

The Province is about 300 miles from east to west, and extends northerly from the 49th parallel, embracing in area 73,956 square miles, or some 47,331,840 acres. In other words, it is nearly as large as England and Scotland combined. Deducting, say 10,000,000 acres for water areas, town sites, and broken lands, there is left 37,000,000 acres for active farm cultivation, or homes for 116,000 families, on 320 acres, which is considered a large property for a well-to-do farmer. There are many families doing well on half that area, 160 acres, while a few of the wealthier hold more. A snug living and money to the good can be made on a smaller farm, where the family is not unusually large. As there are so far but 27,000 actual farmers in the Province, it will seem there is ample room for many more.

Growth and Population.

Comparatively nothing was known of the agricultural capabilities of the country before 1870, when it was detached from the Northwest Territories ("The Great Lone Land"), and created a Province by an act of the Canadian Parliament. Previous to that time (1870) Manitoba was known only as a fur-bearing country inhabited by Indians and half-breeds. At that time the population numbered about 10,000 souls, not more than 1,000 of whom were whites. In 1881 the population had increased to 65,000, and at present is estimated at 225,000. When its wonderful capabilities are known to the thousands of people in the crowded portions of the old countries, the increase will be more rapid than ever.

In 1871 the school population was 817; now it is 60,000. In 1883 the average attendance was 5,064, and now it is about 23,250. In 1883 there were 246 teachers in the Province and the number is now 1,143, about one-half males, and there appears to be no scarcity, as 1,017 new certificates were granted during the past year. These figures show, on the average, one teacher for every 240 people, and for every 33 children. The entire value of the school properties of the country is now \$750,351, or nearly \$3 per head of the entire population, a condition of things to be envied by many an older country. The average salary paid to teachers in rural districts is \$368 a year, and the highest in cities \$1,800. In addition to the teachers being all well certificated, the schools are inspected at intervals by competent teachers to see that the most approved methods are fully observed.

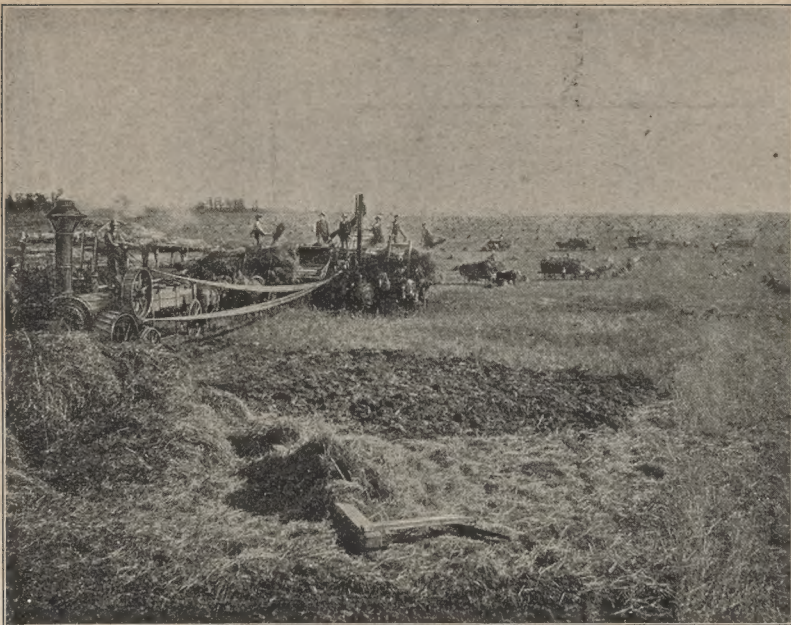
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

These territories consist of what was formerly known as Ruperts Land—a strip of territory round Hudson Bay and Straits, which was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 by King Charles II, and the Northwest Territory—formerly known as the Indian Territories. The Hudson's Bay Company on their amalgamation with the Northwest Company, in 1821, secured a license by which they held the trade monopolies of the Indian Territories for thirty-eight years. In 1870 Ruperts Land and the Northwest Territory were transferred to the Dominion by the Imperial Government, on the payment by the former of \$1,500,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company for the surrender of certain rights which they alleged to have had under their charter of 1670. In 1882 a large portion of the northwest region was divided into four districts. Assiniboia has an area of 90,340 square miles; Saskatchewan of 114,000; Alberta of 100,000, and Athabasca of 251,300.

As in Manitoba, the principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising. The more hardy cereals can be cultivated far north of the Saskatchewan, and this country is now rapidly being filled up with farmers and stock-raisers. Of the agricultural areas in the Northwest Territories this has been said: "About 120,000 square miles consist of prairie lands, with occasional scattered groves and belts of trees along the rivers, admirably adapted for agriculture; a larger tract, consisting chiefly of timbered land, but interspersed with prairies and well fitted for settlement and farming operations, may be estimated to cover little short of 500,000 square miles. Beyond these two available regions of land, adapted by soil and climate for the growth of wheat and other grains and the rearing of stock, there is a further belt of land, which is timbered, clothed with good natural grasses, and as fit for the growth of barley and oats as are many of the regions of Northern Europe which support a considerable agricultural population. The northern belt of timbered land is estimated at little less than 930,000 square miles. All this, as well as much more still uncleared within the various provinces, has to be settled and brought under cultivation; and out of the great prairie and forest lands of the Northwest are now being fashioned the future western provinces of the Dominion of Canada."

With the exception of the St. Lawrence, many of the principal rivers of the Dominion are in the territories and in Manitoba. It is estimated that there are 10,000 miles of navigable waters in the former, emptying into Hudson Bay, the Arctic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. The Canadian Pacific traverses the entire country and has three important branches—one extending north from Regina to Prince Albert, another from Edmonton via Calgary to Macleod, and a third which enters the territory from Manitoba and extends northwest to a junction with the main line near Regina. The Alberta and Great Falls & Canada railways connect the territorial roads with the railway systems of the United States. The Crow Nest Railway, now about completed, will create a rapid development of the district lying to the south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific. The outlying settlements are connected with the railroads by stagecoach lines.

Regina, the capital of the territories, is in Assiniboia District, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific. Its population is about 2,200. Calgary, 484 miles west, is the most important town between Brandon, Man., and Vancouver, B. C. It is beautifully situated, is the center of trade of the stock-raising section, and is the point where most of the supplies consumed in the mining districts in the mountains are purchased. The



THRESHING WHEAT FROM THE STOOK IN MANITOBA.

population is 3,876. The town of Edmonton has made most rapid progress, and is the center of a progressive agricultural and mining district, having an estimated population of about 4,000. Along the various branch lines are very important towns, with a rapidly increasing population, growing in proportion as the agricultural districts surrounding them are becoming occupied.

Assiniboia.

The District of Assiniboia lies between the Province of Manitoba and the District of Alberta, extends north from the international boundary to the 52d parallel of latitude, and contains an area of 57,817,600 acres. It has a length of about 450 miles east and west by about 205 miles north and south. Traveling westward on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the district is entered at a point 212 miles west of Winnipeg. It is divided into two great areas—Eastern and Western Assiniboia—each of which has its own peculiar characteristics, the former being essentially a wheat-growing and mixed farming country, and the western part of the latter especially adapted for ranching. In both, minerals are found, and on the bars of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River in Western Assiniboia gold mining is profitably carried on.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway extends from east to west almost through the center of Assiniboia, and branch lines of this road extend from Moose Jaw to the southeast corner of the district and from Regina to the north through the central portion. The Manitoba & Northwestern Railway also extends into the northeastern portion of the district from Manitoba, and present requirements in the way of transportation are well provided for.

Alberta.

The District of Alberta has a total length from north to south of some 430 miles, and an average width from east to west of about 250 miles, and contains an area of 100,000 square miles.

Alberta comprises within its limits two divisions, showing marked distinctions in topographical and climatic conditions. The southern half is an open, rolling country, devoid of timber, except along the streams and in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, while the northern half is more or less timbered throughout, the belts of timber being broken here and there by prairie openings, some of which are of considerable extent.

Both Northern and Southern Alberta have their special advantages fully set out in the pamphlets issued by the Canadian Government, which may be had free on application to any agent named on back page of atlas.

Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan, lying north of Assiniboia, is the largest of the four provisional districts which were carved out of the territories by the Dominion Parliament in 1882. Its area is 114,000 square miles. In shape it is an oblong parallelogram. It is almost centrally divided by the main Saskatchewan River, which is altogether within the district, and by its principal branch, the North Saskatchewan, most of whose navigable length lies within its boundaries. It includes in the south a small proportion of the great plains, and in its general superficial features may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the raising of wheat, horned cattle, and sheep. Settlement is at present chiefly in the Prince Albert, Rossethorne, Duck Lake, Shell River, Batoche, Stony Creek, Carlton, Carrot River, Birch Hills, The Forks, St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin, and the Battleford districts, in nearly all of which there is a great quantity of the best land open for selection free to homesteaders. In great measure that which may be said of one district applies equally to others. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. Normal yield of wheat (red Fife) about 30 bushels to the acre in favorable seasons, 1 to 1½ bushels sown to the acre. Oats, about 60 bushels, from 3 sown to the acre. Barley has not been grown extensively, there being no demand for any quantity of this cereal in this district, but it has always given a good yield in favorable seasons. There has never been a failure of crops, and settlers enjoy a steady home market at which they realize good prices for their products. The district is well supplied with good roads, and they are kept open winter and summer. Wild fruits of nearly

every variety—strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blueberry, high-bush cranberry, black currants, etc.—grow in profusion, and small game is plentiful.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The chief industries of British Columbia are mining, fishing, lumbering, and agriculture, the first two of these being at present the chief sources of the wealth of the country. There are extensive coal mines, whence large quantities of a high grade are taken. In 1896, 894,882 tons were mined. The second most important mineral is gold, first discovered in 1857, near Nicolaen Island in Thompson River. The total value of the gold product, since 1858, has been \$57,704,855. Silver, iron, and copper are also mined, the latter being widely distributed. Cinnabar and platinum have been found in small quantities.

At this time British Columbia has 1,838 vessels and boats and 8,223 men engaged in the fish industry. In 1894, 1,375 men and fifty-three vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,498 tons, were employed in seal fishing, the catch being 94,474 seals. The rivers of British Columbia swarm with salmon. There are sixty-two canneries in operation, the output of the last year reported being 48,000,000 one pound cans. The total value of the yield of all the fisheries, in 1896 was \$4,314,857, and since 1876, \$45,912,686.

A large portion of the Province is densely wooded, much of it with trees which furnish timber of fine quality. The mammoth Douglas fir, notable for its strength and straightness, is here found in large quantities. The red cedar is often found 200 feet in height, with a diameter of twenty feet. The yearly shipments of lumber are very large, but, considering the immense forest of wealth of British Columbia, the lumbering business is as yet only in its infancy.

It is estimated that there are 150,000 square miles of land suitable for agricultural purposes. The soil is generally rich, and the climate mild. As yet, however, comparatively little attention has been paid to farming, and agricultural products cut no figure in the exports. The fur trade is still an important one, the skins exported being otter, mink, marten, bear, beaver, and silver fox, as well as seal. The value of the total exports in 1897 was \$14,184,708. Of this sum, more than four-fifths was the products of the mines and fisheries. The value of the exports of the mines equaled \$8,909,592, and those of the fisheries, \$3,567,815.

The Canadian Pacific Railway gives the Province a direct route to the East. Its western terminus is at Vancouver. A branch line, recently completed, connects with the railway system of the United States. A short line connects Victoria with the rich coal fields of Nanaimo, and with the naval station at Esquimalt. The Dominion Government has subsidized a steamship line running to China and Japan, and consequently a large portion of the Eastern Asiatic trade is being diverted to the Canadian route.

The total population of British Columbia, by the census of 1891, was 98,173. The schools are undenominational, and are entirely supported by the Government. According to the latest reports there were 193 schools, with 14,460 pupils enrolled, and an average attendance of 9,254. The total annual expenditure was \$204,930. When new school districts become necessary the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized to organize them.

Victoria, the capital of the Province, is beautifully situated on a fine harbor at the southern extremity of Vancouver Island. It has many handsome public and private buildings, and a number of large commercial houses, which carry on an extensive trade. The population is 16,841, an increase of 11,000 over 1881. Vancouver, which had no inhabitants in 1881, but by census of 1891 had 13,709, is a flourishing city, with many miles of well-made streets, lighted by gas and electricity. It has extensive wharves and numerous warehouses, and is the center of the lumber industry. The annual output of its mills is valued at \$2,500,000.

New Westminster, a flourishing town with 6,678 inhabitants, is in the center of the largest and most productive agricultural district of the Province; and Nanaimo, with a population of 4,595, is a thriving coal-mining town and port on the east coast of Vancouver Island.

Besides these, a number of towns in the mining districts have recently come into existence, and they are developing in keeping with the industries surrounding them.

The Financial Question.

Does farming pay? In reply to this crucial question the under-noted figures give the average results of seven and three-quarter years' farming:

	Value on taking possession.	Value in 1897.
Land.....	\$ 664	\$1,964
Buildings.....	34	478
Fences.....	7	141
Implements.....	55	404
Produce on hand.....	15	178
Live stock of all kinds.....	254	938
Total	\$1,029	\$4,103
		1,029
Gain in seven and three-quarter years.....		\$3,074
Being an average increase of nearly \$400 a year.		

Homestead Regulations, Etc.

The homestead regulations of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories enable a settler over eighteen years of age to enter for 160 acres of free land, and, after three years, upon the fulfillment of the conditions of settlement, patent therefor is issued by the Crown and the settler thus becomes the absolute owner of his land. The only cost to him is from \$10 to \$15 in the way of registration fees. Full particulars may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. In addition to the free grant above referred to thousands of acres of land can be purchased at a low rate from railway and land corporations as well as from private firms.

The customs laws of Canada provide that settlers' effects, which have been the property of the settler for one year, will be admitted free of duty.

Many of the household necessities which the emigrant possesses he might do well to bring, and they may prove very useful; but still it is advisable to consider well the weight and bulk, and how far it is worth while.

Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances for special reasons which the colonist will consider. It must be borne in mind that such articles are very liable to breakage, especially on long railway journeys to the West.

Generally speaking, the farming tools used in England would not be suitable for Canada. Mechanics and artisans, when they have been encouraged to come out, may of course bring their tools; but they must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in Canada at reasonable prices, and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey causing them trouble and expense. The farming implements used by the farmers of the Western States are similar to those used by the farmers in Western Canada.

It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the amount of capital necessary to start farming. The answer depends upon the energy, experience, judgment, and enterprise of the person who is to spend the money, the province selected, whether free grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man has about £100 sterling, or \$500 clear, on reaching the country, he is in a position to make a fair beginning on free grant land, though not on a large scale. It should be remembered, however, that numbers of prosperous men have begun life on the prairies with barely enough to take them there. They have in many cases made their way by working as hired men, at seeding and harvesting time, while during other months of the year they performed the statutory and necessary work on free homesteads they had acquired from the government. Many of the most successful have been farm laborers in the old country. Some capital is, of course, necessary if an improved farm is to be taken.

Cattle Exports from the Ranges.

The Secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association (Canada) furnishes the *Macleod Gazette* some interesting figures regarding the cattle shipping trade of the ranching country, that is to say of the district lying between Maple Creek and the Rocky Mountains, as far north as the main line of the C. P. R., during the year 1898. It appears that during last season's shipping period 18,060 head of beef animals were shipped from the district in question, or subdividing the district into Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia, there were 10,920 shipped from the former and 7,140 from the latter. Mr. Mathews also furnishes the following details as to the number of cattle shipped from the various shipping points:

Southern Alberta—Cayley, 3,610; Lethbridge, 3,131; Claresholm, 2,078; Calgary, 2,285; Pincher Creek, 985; Strathmore, 471; Morley, 252; Cochrane, 151.

Western Assiniboia—Maple Creek, 3,158; Medicine Hat, 1,359; Stair, 1,359; Walsh, 937; Rush Lake, 316; other points, 463. Averaging these cattle at, say, \$33 a head, which is a very conservative estimate, the amount realized very nearly tips \$600,000, a not inconsiderable amount. At the same time the season can not be called a particularly good one, as far as the Macleod part of the district goes.

The above figures do not include horses, nor the shipments of cattle to the Klondike, which, being situated in the Northwest Territories, does not necessitate any inspection.

The opportunities for ranching and mixed farming in Western Canada are unequaled anywhere. By application to any of the agents of the Government of Canada, or to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, full particulars can be learned.



GOVERNMENT STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM CORMORANT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

INFORMATION

As to the advantages offered by Western Canada can be had by writing any of the following, and thus securing a set of pamphlets issued by the Government:

FRANK PEDLEY,
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

W. F. McCREARY,
Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Canada.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 Victoria Street, London, S. W., England.

W. T. R. PRESTON,
care London Office.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
Liverpool, England.

H. M. MURRAY,
52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

W. L. GRIFFITH,
10 The Walk, Cardiff, Wales.

EDWARD O'KELLY,
12 Clarendon Street, Londonderry, Ireland.

JOHN WEBSTER,
30 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.

C. R. DEVLIN,
14 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

M. V. McINNES,
No. 2 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich., U. S.

D. L. CAVEN,
Columbus, Ohio, U. S.

JAMES GRIEVE,
Saginaw, Mich., U. S.

J. S. CRAWFORD,
214 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo., U. S.

BENJ. DAVIES,
154 $\frac{3}{4}$ East Third St., St. Paul, Minn., U. S.

T. O. CURRIE,
Milwaukee, Wis., U. S.

C. J. BROUGHTON,
1223 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill., U. S.

W. V. BENNETT,
801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb., U. S.

W. H. ROGERS,
Watertown, S. Dak., U. S.

N. BARTHOLOMEW,
306 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S.

J. H. M. PARKER,
316 Palladio Building, Duluth, Minn., U. S.

WILLIAM RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. Dak., U. S.

E. T. HOLMES,
Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S.

CAPT. E. BARRETT,
Houston, Texas.